

Training and Evaluation Outline Report

Task Number: 71-9-3300

Task Title: Conduct Peace Operations in the Joint Operations Area (Division Echelon and Above [Operational])

Supporting Reference(s):

Step Number	Reference ID	Reference Name	Required	Primary
	ADP 3-0	Unified Land Operations	Yes	No
	FM 5-0	THE OPERATIONS PROCESS	Yes	No
	FM 6-0	MISSION COMMAND	Yes	No
	JOINT PUB 3-0	Joint Operations	Yes	No
	JOINT PUB 3-07.3	Peace Operations	Yes	Yes

Condition: The command is conducting or preparing to conduct operations as a Joint Task Force, Joint Force Land Component Command, Army Forces, or Army Service Component Command headquarters. The command's headquarters may or may not have integrated Joint staff augmentation, liaisons, unit, and individual attachments. The command has received an Operations Plan, or Warning, Operations, or Fragmentary Order from higher headquarters and is exercising mission command. The commander has issued guidance on peace operations within the joint operations area. The command is prepared to interface with joint, interagency, governmental authorities, nongovernmental organizations, and multinational forces. The command has established communications with subordinate and adjacent units, and higher headquarters. The mission command system is operational and processing information in accordance with standard operating procedures.

Some iterations of this task should be performed in MOPP.

Standard: The staff conducts peace operations in the joint operations area. The staff outlines all necessary actions to preserve, maintain, or restore peace. The staff conducts all required coordination for the interaction of military forces under its control with all political and humanitarian agencies involved. The staff also develops plans to transition between peace enforcement operations and peace keeping operations.

Note: Task steps and performance measures may not apply to every staff, unit or echelon. Prior to evaluation, coordination should be made between evaluator and the evaluated staffs or units' higher headquarters to determine the performance measures that may not be evaluated.

Special Equipment: None

Safety Level: Low

Task Statements

Cue: None

DANGER

Leaders have an inherent responsibility to conduct Composite Risk Management to ensure the safety of all Soldiers and promote mission accomplishment.

WARNING

Composite Risk Management is the Army's primary decision-making process to identify hazards, reduce risk, and prevent both accidental and tactical loss. All soldiers have the responsibility to learn and understand the risks associated with this task.

CAUTION

Identifying hazards and controlling risks across the full spectrum of Army functions, operations, and activities is the responsibility of all Soldiers.

Remarks: While Army doctrine has changed to mission command over command and control (C2 - which is now a component of mission command), and changed from using ISR (Intelligence, Reconnaissance and Surveillance) to information collection (comprised of reconnaissance and surveillance, security operations, and intelligence operations), joint doctrine still retains the primacy of C2 over mission command as well as the use of ISR. Commanders and staffs of Army headquarters serving as a joint task force, joint force land component command, Army forces, or Army service component command headquarters should refer to applicable joint or multinational doctrine for the exercise and use of C2 and ISR.

Note: Task content last updated: 8 March 2012

Notes: None

TASK STEPS

1. The staff, led by the plans cell, plans peace operations (PO).

a. Develop the overall PO plan.

(1) Conduct mission analysis.

(2) Develop a commonly shared understanding of the operational environment among all member of the joint, interagency, and multinational team, thereby facilitating unity of effort.

(3) Include cultural information and the political situation of the projected operations area in the analysis process.

(4) Verify the mandate issued for the PO is understood.

(5) Determine the mission goal and required resources.

(6) Identify the requirements for government interagency and multinational coordination.

(7) Determine the end state.

(8) Determine the criteria that must be met in order for a transition.

(9) Establish liaison and communications.

(10) Develop and refine the rules of engagement (ROE).

(11) Address resource and funding requirements during the assessment process.

b. Integrate legal considerations into the PO plan.

(1) Review operational law to include:

(a) Law of armed conflict.

(b) ROE.

(c) Law of the sea.

(d) Airspace law.

(e) Status of forces agreements.

(f) General international law.

(2) Review the operation plan and operation order for legal sufficiency.

(3) Verify the legal advisor is a part of the planning team prior to deployment.

(4) Coordination with local police force, local authorities and court officials.

c. Integrate ROE into the PO plan.

(1) Analyze the mission and anticipated threat level.

(2) Consider any Service-specific core training in ROE is received prior to deployment when developing ROE for the operation.

(3) Develop ROE.

(4) Verify ROE do not improperly constrain actions, but are consistent with national command policy.

(5) Use ROE during course of action development, wargaming, analysis, and the selection process.

(6) Verify timely and responsive development, distribution, training, and modification of ROE.

(7) Coordinate ROE with multinational partners.

d. Integrate intelligence support into the PO plan.

(1) Determine intelligence requirements.

(2) Use all sources to gather intelligence, with an emphasis on human intelligence (HUMINT).

(3) Commence HUMINT collection efforts as soon as possible (ideally before the arrival of the main force).

(4) Provide a clear assessment of the mission, the intended objectives, and prioritized intelligence requirements.

(5) Establish a collection system and a means to evaluate gathered intelligence.

(6) Provide basic guidelines for all personnel to improve their intelligence gathering capability.

(7) Tailor intelligence systems support to satisfy specific mission requirements.

(8) Verify the intelligence effort is unified.

(9) Facilitate required adjustments to national concepts for intelligence support to ensure multinational actions are effective.

(10) Reach agreement on multinational intelligence requirements.

(11) Verify the availability of interpreters through early coordination with force structure providers and plan for work arounds.

(12) Establish a multinational intelligence center.

(13) Exchange liaisons as required.

e. Integrate inform and influence activities into the PO plan.

(1) Consider the effects of inform and influence activities prior to taking action.

(2) Identify the commander's critical information requirements that are related to inform and influence activities.

- (3) Provide inform and influence activity guidance.
- (4) Integrate inform and influence activities into the decision cycle.
- (5) Synchronize all participants involved in the peace process to include non-military agencies.
- (6) Gain and maintain access to the information environment.
- (7) Verify the effective employment of inform and influence assets.

f. Integrate logistic support into the PO plan.

- (1) Use existing individual Service policies and procedures whenever possible.
- (2) Coordinate with nongovernmental organizations (NGO) and private volunteer organizations (PVO) to facilitate support to humanitarian operations.
- (3) Tailor sustainment organizations to respond to the anticipated operation.
- (4) Establish a logistics readiness center to provide control and coordination.
- (5) Establish effective logistics coordination and communications links with multinational forces.
- (6) Coordinate logistics planning with strategic and operational planning.
- (7) Coordinate with the United States Transportation Command (USTRANSCOM) to evaluate transportation systems' capabilities, and requirements.
- (8) Assess Host Nation (HN) capabilities to provide support services, facilities, storage, and materials.
- (9) Assess in-theater capabilities and resources of NGOs, PVOs, United Nations, and international organizations.
- (10) Determine the capabilities of existing infrastructure.
- (11) Identify critical infrastructure, civil authorities, lines of communications, and security requirements.
- (12) Plan for mission termination.

g. Integrate protection measures into the PO plan.

- (1) Determine the policy for protection during mission analysis.
- (2) Identify the type of forces and equipment required to support the plan.
- (3) Establish a mechanism to identify potential threats to the joint force.
- (4) Use HUMINT assets to identify threats.
- (5) Verify medical assets are geographically positioned to preview levels 1-5 echelons of care.
- (6) Verify patients requiring specialty treatment or critical care are air transported to a level 4/5 medical facility as a priority.

(7) Verifying patients treated on an outpatient basis will be seen at the closest medical facility to ensure a quick return to duty.

(8) Verify health protection will be the highest priority for the medical personnel.

(9) Institute preventive medicine and, public health policies and procedures to protect uniform personnel.

(10) Integrate safety into all joint training and operations.

(11) Institute appropriate preventive measures to decrease the risk of fratricide.

(12) Integrate risk management as an element of planning and during execution of the operation.

(13) Tie protection measures directly to mission accomplishment.

2. The staff, led by the plans cell, integrates multinational forces into PO

a. Integrate multinational forces into the PO planning process.

(1) Verify multinational goals are attainable, clearly defined, and supported by each member nation.

(2) Review existing multinational and bilateral agreements.

(3) Use guidelines in U.S. policies if agreements do not exist.

(4) Tailor policy and dissemination criteria to each multinational operation.

(5) Accurately assess U.S., allied, coalition, and HN capabilities and limitations to conduct operations.

(6) Identify the roles and responsibilities of coalition partners and allies.

(7) Obtain agreement from participating nations.

(8) Prepare the campaign plan in coordination with military allies and coalition partners, other government agencies, and international organizations.

(9) Keep plans in multinational operations simple and focused on clearly defined objectives.

(10) Integrate multinational partners into the planning process.

(11) Issues plans well enough in advance to allow sufficient time for member forces to conduct their own planning.

(12) Verify adherence to existing agreed-upon procedures.

(13) Consider both international and national law in multinational operations.

(14) Determine the need and availability of interpreters to ensure U.S. interests are adequately protected.

(15) Develop and evaluate standing operating procedures to facilitate communications and practices.

(16) Develop a lexicon of mutually agreed upon terminology and distribute it to all nations and participating forces.

b. Integrate multinational forces into the mission command systems.

(1) Develop sound and effective command relationships.

(2) Establish formal mission command arrangements and clearly identify the arrangements in operations and supporting plans.

(3) Designate lead nations where appropriate.

(4) Develop procedures that are responsive to the Multinational Force Commander's (MNFC's) requirements.

(5) Provide MNFC sufficient authority over national forces to achieve unity of effort.

(6) Identify the differences of multinational forces communications systems that could cause confusion:

(a) Language.

(b) Terminology.

(c) Doctrine.

(d) Operating standards.

(7) Assess existing communications systems and intelligence issues.

(8) Verify interoperability of communications systems.

c. Establish liaison with multinational forces.

(1) Develop command relationships.

(2) Establish formal mission command arrangements and clearly identify the arrangements in operations and supporting plans.

(3) Designate lead nations where appropriate.

3. The staff, led by the G9 section, integrates Civil-Military Operations (CMO) into PO.

a. Establish the Civil-Military Operations Center (CMOC).

(1) Perform liaison and coordination between military capabilities and other agencies, departments, and organizations to meet the needs of the populace.

(2) Provide a partnership forum for military and other engaged organizations.

(3) Receive, validate, and coordinate requests for support from NGOs, PVOs, and regional and international organizations.

(4) Tailor the CMOC mission to the specific tasks associated with the collective national or international mission.

(5) Conduct meetings to identify components within the interagency forum capable of fulfilling needs.

(6) Coordinate responses to requests for military support with Service components.

(7) Coordinate requests to NGOs and PVOs for their support.

(8) Keep public affairs informed of CMOC activities.

(9) Maintain a source database to assist in the efficient and effective use of military and non-military assets.

b. Integrate the interagency process into CMOC activities.

(1) Establish a CMOC to assist in planning and executing civil-military functions.

(2) Review the interagency process.

(3) Assess unity of effort.

(4) Identify all agencies, department and organizations that will be involved in the operation.

(5) Verify coordination at all levels throughout the operation.

(6) Involve representatives from all organizations in staff meetings and briefings.

(7) Establish an appropriate decision-making structure to resolve issues and coordinate operations.

(8) Situate coordination or liaison cells at each level to facilitate communication between participants.

(9) Establish a relationship with the U.S. Ambassador, and the country team.

c. Integrate other agencies and organizations into the CMOC.

(1) Determine common ground to ensure unity of effort.

(2) Factor activities, capabilities and limitations of all organizations into the assessment of conditions and resources and integrate into the selected courses of action.

(3) Verify coordination with all participating agencies.

(4) Conduct planning, preparation, and training with agencies and organizations prior to deployment and at other times.

(5) Develop a list of common concepts, goals and procedures at the operational level that can be used throughout the entire operation.

(6) Identify the locations of participating agencies and organizations in the operations area.

(7) Share lessons learned with appropriate organizations.

(8) Develop a formal working arrangement within the operations area.

4. The staff led by the current operations element conducts peace keeping operations (PKO).

- a. Demonstrate impartiality in order to establish and maintain the legitimacy of the PKO.
 - b. Clearly define intentions to ensure PKO goals and reasoning are fully understood.
 - c. Anticipate incidents likely to provoke violence and determine actions to prevent escalation.
 - d. Verify all forces are familiar with HN laws and customs.
 - e. Provide accurate, up-to-date, and impartial observer reports.
 - f. Tailor peace keeping forces to support the mission.
 - g. Verifying peace keeping forces are lightly armed, mobile, and capable of self-defense.
 - h. Verify space capabilities are available to PKO.
 - i. Provide peace keeping forces with the ability to communicate among the assigned forces as well as the commander.
 - j. Establish mission command prior to PKO in the appropriate operations plan, order, directive, or other authoritative correspondence.
 - k. Clearly outline in the directive who is empowered to give orders to contingents and under what circumstances.
 - l. Perform thorough mission analysis to tailor PKO to the situation.
 - m. Identify liaison officers to assist commander and staff.
 - n. Verify contracting support is available to augment military logistics.
 - o. Maintain complete, detailed and accurate accounting records.
 - p. Establish information release procedures in advance of the operation.
 - q. Coordinate information gathering with local HN police and supporting military police.
 - r. Verify antiterrorism measures are included in the protection plan.
5. The staff led by the current operations element conducts peace enforcement operations (PEO).
- a. Develop a clear understanding of the political objectives.
 - b. Verify restraint in the use of force, or the use of nonlethal force where appropriate.
 - c. Coordinate special training in nonlethal weapons, munitions, and procedures.
 - d. Consider multinational partner's objectives, agendas, military capabilities, doctrine, equipment, discipline, and morale.
 - e. Conduct mission analysis to determine force structure and composition.

- f. Determine command structure for PEOs.
- g. Develop the campaign plan for PEOs.
- h. Include political factors and constraints in the planning process.
- i. Provide predictive intelligence that can give indications and warning of the deteriorating situation.
- j. Establish a detailed collection plan that leverages the capabilities of the PEO force.
- k. Verify the PEO force is adequately armed and have the appropriate ROE to enforce the mandate for the operation.

6. The staff plans for transition.

- a. Define a clear end state.
- b. Develop criteria to define mission success.
- c. Verify protection throughout the transition phase.
- d. Develop a transition plan as an initial step in the transition process.
- e. Identify key factors, which include issues/key events, work required to accomplish the transition, and military force of other organization taking over control of the operation.
- f. Link departure of forces with the anticipated arrival of the force or organization taking charge.
- g. Identify U.S. forces, equipment and supplies that will remain behind.
- h. Determine support for U.S. forces remaining behind.

(Asterisks indicates a leader performance step.)

PERFORMANCE MEASURES	GO	NO-GO	N/A
1. The staff, led by the plans cell, planned peace operations (PO).			
a. Developed the overall PO plan.			
(1) Conducted mission analysis.			
(2) Developed a commonly shared understanding of the operational environment among all member of the joint, interagency, and multinational team, thereby facilitating unity of effort.			
(3) Included cultural information and the political situation of the projected operations area in the analysis process.			
(4) Verified understanding of the mandate issued for the PO.			
(5) Determined the mission goal and required resources.			
(6) Identified the requirements for government interagency and multinational coordination.			
(7) Determined the end state.			
(8) Determined the criteria that must be met in order for a transition to take place.			
(9) Established extensive liaison and communications.			
(10) Developed and refined the rules of engagement (ROE).			
(11) Addressed resource and funding requirements during the assessment process.			
b. Integrated legal considerations into the PO plan.			
(1) Reviewed operational law to include:			
(a) Law of armed conflict.			
(b) ROE.			
(c) Law of the sea.			
(d) Airspace law.			
(e) Status of forces agreements.			
(f) General international law.			
(2) Reviewed the operation plan and operation order for legal sufficiency.			
(3) Verified the legal advisor were part of the planning team prior to deployment.			
(4) Coordinated with the local police force, local authorities, and court officials.			
c. Integrated ROE into the PO plan.			
(1) Analyzed the mission and anticipated threat level.			
(2) Considered any Service-specific core training in ROE was received prior to deployment when developing ROE for the operation.			
(3) Developed ROE.			
(4) Verified ROE did not improperly constrain actions, but were consistent with national command policy.			
(5) Used ROE during course of action development, wargaming, analysis, and selection process.			
(6) Verified timely and responsive development, distribution, training, and modification of ROE.			
(7) Coordinated ROE with multinational partners.			
d. Integrated intelligence support into the PO plan.			
(1) Determined intelligence requirements.			
(2) Used all sources to gather intelligence, with an emphasis on human intelligence (HUMINT).			
(3) Commenced HUMINT collection and efforts (ideally before the arrival of the main force).			
(4) Provided a clear assessment of the mission, the intended objectives, and prioritized intelligence requirements.			
(5) Established a collection system and the means to evaluate gathered intelligence.			
(6) Provided basic guidelines for all personnel to improve their intelligence gathering capability.			

(7) Tailored intelligence systems support to satisfy specific mission requirements.			
(8) Verified the intelligence efforts were unified.			
(9) Facilitated required adjustments to national concepts for intelligence support to ensure multinational actions were effective.			
(10) Reached agreement on multinational intelligence requirements.			
(11) Verified the availability of interpreters through early coordination with force structure providers and plans for work arounds.			
(12) Established a multinational intelligence center.			
(13) Exchanged liaisons as required.			
e. Integrated inform and influence activities into the PO plan.			
(1) Considered the effects of inform and influence activities prior to taking action.			
(2) Identified the commander's critical information requirements related to inform and influence activities.			
(3) Provided inform and influence activity guidance.			
(4) Integrated inform and influence activities into the decision cycle.			
(5) Synchronized all participants involved in the peace process to include non-military agencies.			
(6) Gained and maintained access to the information environment.			
(7) Verified the effective employment of inform and influence assets.			
f. Integrated logistic support into the PO plan.			
(1) Used existing individual Service policies and procedures whenever possible.			
(2) Coordinated with nongovernmental organizations (NGO) and private volunteer organizations (PVO) to facilitate support to humanitarian operations.			
(3) Tailored the sustainment organization to respond to the anticipated operation.			
(4) Established a logistics readiness center to provide control and coordination.			
(5) Established effective logistics coordination and communications links with multinational forces.			
(6) Coordinated logistics planning with strategic and operational planning.			
(7) Coordinated with the United States Transportation Command (USTRANSCOM) to evaluate transportation systems' capabilities and requirements.			
(8) Assessed Host Nation (HN) capabilities to provide support services, facilities, storage, and materials.			
(9) Assessed in-theater capabilities and resources of NGOs, PVOs, United Nations, and international organizations.			
(10) Determined the capabilities of existing infrastructure.			
(11) Identified critical infrastructure, civil authorities, and lines of communications and security requirements.			
(12) Planned for mission termination.			
g. Integrated protection measures into the PO plan.			
(1) Determined the policy for protection during mission analysis.			
(2) Identified the type of forces and equipment required to support the plan.			
(3) Established a mechanism that identified potential threats to the joint force.			
(4) Used HUMINT assets to identify threats.			
(5) Verified medical assets were geographically positioned to preview levels 1-5 echelons of care.			
(6) Verified patients requiring specialty treatment or critical care were air transported to a level 4/5 medical facility as a priority.			
(7) Verified patients could be treated on an outpatient basis were seen at the closest medical facility to insure a quick return to duty.			
(8) Verified health protection was the highest priority for the medical personnel.			

(9) Instituted preventive medicine and, public health policies and procedures to protect uniform personnel.			
(10) Integrated safety into all joint training and operations.			
(11) Instituted appropriate preventive measures to decrease the risk of fratricide.			
(12) Integrated risk management as an element of planning and during execution of the operation.			
(13) Tied protection measures directly to mission accomplishment.			
2. The staff, led by the plans cell, integrated multinational forces into PO.			
a. Integrated multinational forces into the PO planning process.			
(1) Verified multinational goals were attainable, clearly defined, and supported by each member nation.			
(2) Reviewed existing multinational and bilateral agreements.			
(3) Used guidelines in U.S. policies if agreements did not exist.			
(4) Tailored policy and dissemination criteria for each multinational operation.			
(5) Accurately assessed US, allied, coalition, and HN capabilities and limitations to conduct operations.			
(6) Identified the roles and responsibilities of coalition partners and allies.			
(7) Obtained agreement from participating nations.			
(8) Prepared the campaign plan in coordination with military allies and coalition partners, other government agencies, and international organizations.			
(9) Kept plans in multinational operations simple and focused on clearly defined objectives.			
(10) Integrated multinational partners into the planning process.			
(11) Issued plans in advance to allow sufficient time for member forces to conduct their own planning.			
(12) Verified adherence to existing agreed-upon procedures.			
(13) Considered both international and national law in multinational operations.			
(14) Determined the needs and availability of interpreters to ensure U.S. interests were adequately protected.			
(15) Developed and evaluated standing operating procedures to facilitate communications and practices.			
(16) Developed a lexicon of mutually agreed upon terminology and distributed it to all nations and participating forces.			
b. Integrated multinational forces into the mission command system.			
(1) Developed sound and effective command relationships.			
(2) Established formal mission command arrangements and clearly identified the arrangements in operations and supporting plans.			
(3) Designated lead nations where appropriate.			
(4) Developed procedures that were responsive to the Multinational Force Commander's (MNFC's) requirements.			
(5) Provided MNFC sufficient authority over national forces that achieved unity of effort.			
(6) Identified the differences of multinational forces communications systems that could cause confusion:			
(a) Language.			
(b) Terminology.			
(c) Doctrine.			
(d) Operating instructions.			
(7) Assessed existing communications systems and intelligence issues.			
(8) Verified interoperability of communications systems.			
c. Established liaison with multinational forces.			
(1) Developed command relationships.			
(2) Established formal mission command arrangements and clearly identified the arrangements in operations and supporting plans.			

(3) Designated lead nations where appropriate.			
3. The staff, led by the G9 Section, integrated Civil-Military Operations (CMO) into PO.			
a. Established the Civil-Military Operations Center (CMOC).			
(1) Performed liaison and coordination between military capabilities and other agencies, departments, and organizations that met the needs of the populace.			
(2) Provided a partnership forum for military and other engaged organizations.			
(3) Received, validated, and coordinated requests for support from NGOs, PVOs, and regional and international organizations.			
(4) Tailored the CMOC mission to the specific tasks associated with the collective national or international mission.			
(5) Conducted meetings that identified components within the interagency forum capable of fulfilling needs.			
(6) Coordinated responses to requests for military support with Service components.			
(7) Coordinated requests to NGOs and PVOs for their support.			
(8) Kept PA informed of CMOC activities.			
(9) Maintained a source database that assisted in the efficient and effective use of military and non-military assets.			
b. Integrated the interagency process into CMOC activities.			
(1) Established a CMOC that assisted in planning and executing civil-military functions.			
(2) Reviewed the interagency process.			
(3) Assessed unity of effort.			
(4) Identified all agencies, department and organizations that were involved in the operation.			
(5) Verified coordination at all levels throughout the operation.			
(6) Involved representatives from all organizations in staff meetings and briefings.			
(7) Established an appropriate decision-making structure that resolved issues and coordinated operations.			
(8) Situated coordination or liaison cells at each level that facilitated communication between participants.			
(9) Established a relationship with the U.S. Ambassador, and the country team.			
c. Integrated other agencies and organizations into the CMOC.			
(1) Determined common ground that ensured unity of effort.			
(2) Factored activities, capabilities and limitations of all organizations into the assessment of conditions and resources and integrated into the selected course of action.			
(3) Verified coordination with all participating agencies.			
(4) Conducted planning, preparation, and training with agencies and organizations prior to deployment and at other times.			
(5) Developed a list of common concepts, goals and procedures at the operational level that could be used throughout the entire operation.			
(6) Identified the locations of participating agencies and organizations in the operations area.			
(7) Shared lessons learned with appropriate organizations.			
(8) Developed a formal working arrangement within the operations area.			
4. The staff led by the current operations element conducted peace keeping operations (PKO).			
a. Demonstrated impartiality in order to establish and maintain the legitimacy of the PKO.			
b. Clearly defined intentions that ensured PKO goals and reasoning were understood.			
c. Anticipated incidents likely to provoke violence and determined actions to prevent escalation.			

d. Verified all forces were familiar with HN laws and customs.			
e. Provided accurate, up-to-date, and impartial observer reports.			
f. Tailored peace keeping forces that supported the mission.			
g. Verified peace keeping forces were lightly armed, mobile, and capable of self-defense.			
h. Verified space capabilities were available to PKO.			
i. Provided peace keeping forces with the ability to communicate among the assigned forces as well as the commander.			
j. Established mission command prior to the PKO in appropriate operations plan, order, directive, or other authoritative correspondence.			
k. Clearly outlined in the directive who was empowered to give orders to contingents and under what circumstances.			
l. Performed thorough mission analysis that tailored PKO to the situation.			
m. Identified liaison officers that assisted commander and staff.			
n. Verified contracting support was available to augment military logistics.			
o. Maintained complete, detailed and accurate accounting records.			
p. Established information release procedures in advance of the operation.			
q. Coordinated information gathering with local HN police and supporting military police.			
r. Verified antiterrorism measures were included in the protection plan.			
5. The staff led by the current operations element conducted peace enforcement operations (PEO).			
a. Developed a clear understanding of the political objectives.			
b. Verified restraint in the use of force, or the use of nonlethal force where appropriate.			
c. Coordinated special training with nonlethal weapons, munitions, and procedures.			
d. Considered multinational partner's objectives, agendas, military capabilities, doctrine, equipment, discipline, and morale.			
e. Conducted mission analysis that determined force structure and composition.			
f. Determined command structure for PEOs.			
g. Developed the campaign plan for PEOs.			
h. Included political factors and constraints in the planning process.			
i. Provided predictive intelligence that could give indications and warning of the deteriorating situation.			
j. Established a detailed collection plan that leveraged the capabilities of the PEO force.			
k. Verified the PEO force was adequately armed and had the appropriate ROE to enforce the mandate for the operation.			
6. The staff planned for transition.			
a. Defined a clear end state.			
b. Developed criteria that defined mission success.			
c. Verified force protection throughout the transition phase.			
d. Developed a transition plan as an initial step in the transition process.			
e. Identified key factors, that included issues/key events, work required to accomplish the transition, and military forces of other organization taking over control of the operation.			
f. Linked departure of forces with the anticipated arrival of the force or organization taking charge.			
g. Identified U.S. forces, equipment and supplies that would remain behind.			
h. Determined support for U.S. forces remaining behind.			

TASK PERFORMANCE / EVALUATION SUMMARY BLOCK							
ITERATION	1	2	3	4	5	M	TOTAL
TOTAL PERFORMANCE MEASURES EVALUATED							
TOTAL PERFORMANCE MEASURES GO							
TRAINING STATUS GO/NO-GO							

ITERATION: 1 2 3 4 5 M

COMMANDER/LEADER ASSESSMENT: T P U

Mission(s) supported: None

MOPP: Sometimes

MOPP Statement: None

NVG: Never

NVG Statement: None

Prerequisite Collective Task(s):

Step Number	Task Number	Title	Proponent	Status
	71-9-5000	Execute the Operations Process (Division Echelon and Above [Operational])	71 - Combined Arms (Collective)	Approved
	71-9-5200	Assess Operational Situation (Division Echelon and Above [Operational])	71 - Combined Arms (Collective)	Approved
	71-9-5300	Prepare Plans (Division Echelon and Above [Operational])	71 - Combined Arms (Collective)	Approved
	71-9-5320	Issue Planning Guidance (Division Echelon and Above [Operational])	71 - Combined Arms (Collective)	Approved
	71-9-5390	Prepare Campaign and Related Plans and Orders (Division Echelon and Above [Operational])	71 - Combined Arms (Collective)	Approved
	71-9-5570	Conduct Joint Force Staff Operations (Division Echelon and Above [Operational])	71 - Combined Arms (Collective)	Approved

Supporting Collective Task(s):

Step Number	Task Number	Title	Proponent	Status
	71-9-1550	Assist Host Nation in Populace and Resource Control (Division Echelon and Above [Operational])	71 - Combined Arms (Collective)	Approved
	71-9-4500	Manage Logistics Support in Joint Operations Area (Division Echelon and Above [Operational])	71 - Combined Arms (Collective)	Approved
	71-9-4700	Provide Politico-Military Support to other Nations Government Agencies (Division Echelon and Above [Operational])	71 - Combined Arms (Collective)	Approved
	71-9-4720	Conduct Civil Military Operations in Joint Operations Area (Division Echelon and Above [Operational])	71 - Combined Arms (Collective)	Approved
	71-9-5430	Provide Rules of Engagement (Division Echelon and Above [Operational])	71 - Combined Arms (Collective)	Approved
	71-9-5700	Coordinate Joint Multinational Interagency Support (Division Echelon and Above [Operational])	71 - Combined Arms (Collective)	Approved
	71-9-5800	Provide Public Affairs in the Joint Operations Area (Division Echelon and Above [Operational])	71 - Combined Arms (Collective)	Approved
	71-9-6550	Integrate Host Nation Security Forces Means (Division Echelon and Above [Operational])	71 - Combined Arms (Collective)	Approved

Supporting Individual Task(s):

Step Number	Task Number	Title	Proponent	Status
	150-718-2010	Prepare an Operations Plan/Order using the Military Decision Making Process-Assistant Application on the AN/PYQ-6 Series Maneuver Contro (6.4.4.3P7)	150 - Combined Arms (Individual)	Approved
	150-718-5111	Participate in the Military Decision Making Process	150 - Combined Arms (Individual)	Approved
	150-718-5112	Participate in Mission Analysis	150 - Combined Arms (Individual)	Approved
	150-718-5113	Recommend the Commanders Critical Information Requirements	150 - Combined Arms (Individual)	Approved
	150-718-5114	Participate in Course of Action Development	150 - Combined Arms (Individual)	Approved
	150-718-5116	Participate in Course of Action Comparison	150 - Combined Arms (Individual)	Approved
	150-718-5119	Prepare an Operations Order	150 - Combined Arms (Individual)	Approved
	150-718-5144	Prepare a Running Estimate	150 - Combined Arms (Individual)	Approved

Supporting Drill Task(s): None

TADSS

Step ID	TADSS ID	Title	Product Type	Quantity
No TADSS specified				

Equipment (LIN)

Step ID	LIN	Nomenclature	Qty
No equipment specified			

Materiel Items (NSN)

Step ID	NSN	LIN	Title	Qty
No equipment specified				

Environment: Environmental: Environmental protection is not just the law but the right thing to do. It is a continual process and starts with deliberate planning. Always be alert to ways to protect our environment during training and missions. In doing so, you will contribute to the sustainment of our training resources while protecting people and the environment from harmful effects. Refer to FM 3-34.5 Environmental Considerations and GTA 05-08-002
ENVIRONMENTAL-RELATED RISK ASSESSMENT

Safety: In a training environment, leaders must perform a risk assessment in accordance with FM 5-19, Composite Risk Management. Leaders will complete a DA Form 7566 COMPOSITE RISK MANAGEMENT WORKSHEET during the planning and completion of each task and sub-task by assessing mission, enemy, terrain and weather, troops and support available-time available and civil considerations, (METT-TC). Note: During MOPP training, leaders must ensure personnel are monitored for potential heat injury. Local policies and procedures must be followed during times of increased heat category in order to avoid heat related injury. Consider the MOPP work/rest cycles and water replacement guidelines IAW FM 3-11.4, NBC Protection, FM 3-11.5, CBRN Decontamination. .